

(note that the rest of Cornut's name & *rubris* has been omitted) and "*Habitat* . . .  $\beta$ . *Americae*." This procedure is in full accord with modern rules of nomenclature.

Our common white baneberry therefore, it seems to me, retains its time-honored name, *Actaea alba* (L.) Mill.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

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DOES TRILISA OCCUR IN VIRGINIA?—Two species of the southeastern genus *Trilisa*, *T. paniculata* (Walt.) Cass. and *T. odoratissima* (Walt.) Cass., are recorded in our manuals as extending northward into Virginia. Nevertheless, concentrated search for them by Mr. Long and me and our temporary associates has failed to bring them to light. The most northern material of *T. paniculata* in the Gray Herbarium is from Beaufort County, North Carolina, 80 miles south of the pine barrens of Nansemond and Southampton Counties, where superficially somewhat similar *Carphephorus tomentosus* (Michx.) T. & G. and *C. bellidifolius* (Michx.) T. & G. both abound. The strongly vanilla-scented *Trilisa odoratissima* should be obvious when bruised, but the northernmost material I have seen is from Delway, Sampson County, North Carolina, more than 130 miles south of the Virginia line. The confusion started with Michaux, who described both species of *Carphephorus* (as *Liatris*) as exclusively from North Carolina, but described *Liatris paniculata* (*Trilisa*) as growing "a Virginia ad Floridam". Pursh continued this statement of range but admitted *L. tomentosa* (*Carphephorus*) from "Virginia and North Carolina". At present it looks as if the records of the two species of *Trilisa* from Virginia were based on the two species of *Carphephorus* which there abound and which they superficially resemble. Can any one find *Trilisa* in Virginia? —M. L. FERNALD.

*Volume 46, no. 543, containing pages 61-88 and plate 817, was issued 8 March, 1944.*